

# INEBRIATES ACTS, IRELAND.

(42 & 43 Vic., cap. 19, Section 16; and 61 & 62 Vic., cap. 60, Section 26 (e).)

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## THE THIRD REPORT

(WITH APPENDICES)

OF THE

## INSPECTOR FOR IRELAND

UNDER

THE INEBRIATES ACTS, 1879 TO 1900,

For the Year 1906.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,

BY ALEXANDER THOM & CO. (LIMITED), ABBEY-STREET.

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And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from  
E. PONSONBY, 116, Grafton-street, Dublin; or  
WYMAN & SONS, LTD., Fetter-lane, F.C., and  
32, Abingdon-street, Westminster, S.W.; or  
OLIVER and BOYD, Tweeddale-court, Edinburgh.

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1907.

[Cd. 3835.] Price 3d.

No. 24259.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

18th November, 1907.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Third Report (with Appendices) of the Inspector for Ireland under the Inebriates Acts, 1879 to 1900, for the year 1906.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

Sir George P. O'Farrell, M.D.,

Dublin Castle.

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# INEBRIATES ACTS, IRELAND.

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**Report for the year 1906 on the Certified Reformatory  
and the Retreat established under the Inebriates  
Acts, 1879-1900.**

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DUBLIN CASTLE,

*30th October, 1907.*

To

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit this, my Third Annual Report, in pursuance of the provisions of the Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879, and the Inebriates Act, 1898.

## CERTIFIED INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.

Since my last Report a Certified Reformatory has been opened at Waterford by a religious community—the Congregation of the Divine Pastor.

This institution was certified on the 29th March, 1906, for thirty male Roman Catholic patients, receivable from any part of Ireland, but no patients were received until the 1st August following, between which date and the end of the year nine had been admitted. No discharges or deaths took place, so that all remained in residence on the 31st December.

The institution is located in a building situated in the City of Waterford, which was formerly used as a convent, and which consists of two portions—one for patients and the other for the members of the religious community in charge.

It has no land attached which could be utilised for the employment or recreation of the patients—the only recreation ground being a small plot measuring 150 feet by 110 feet.

It is hoped, however, that the community will receive the support which their efforts deserve, and that at no distant date they will be enabled to remove the institution to more suitable premises, with sufficient land attached for the employment and recreation of the patients—a requirement which is absolutely essential to the success of an institution of this nature.

Every effort has been made by the community to make the best of the unsuitable buildings in which they are perforce compelled to commence their philanthropic work, but in addition to the unsuitability of the premises their praiseworthy efforts are also hampered by want of funds.

Unless such institutions are largely subsidised by public funds, Imperial or local, the only hope of carrying them on successfully lies in their subvention by private benevolence. Unfortunately, in this country there is not a large class of persons of means, such as there are in England, who are willing to come forward and devote their time and money to objects such as the prevention and cure of inebriety.

The contributions from public funds at present consist of a Grant from the Imperial Treasury of seven shillings per week for each patient, and a Grant, in the majority of cases of five shillings and sixpence per patient; from the Council of the County from which the patient is committed—making a total of twelve shillings and sixpence per head.

Up to the present, out of the thirty-eight County and Borough Councils only ten have agreed to take advantage of the provisions of the Act, by contributing towards the maintenance of patients committed from their counties, and in some of these cases the Councils have limited the number for which they will contribute to a few patients.

The statistics relative to the institution will be found in Appendix A; the cost of maintenance from the date of opening up to the 31st December last is shown in Appendix C; and the Regulations for its management are given in Appendix B.

#### INEBRIATE RETREAT.

At the beginning of 1906 there were twelve patients resident in The Lodge Inebriate Retreat, Belfast, and during the year there were twelve admissions (including one re-admission) and fifteen discharges, leaving nine resident in the institution on the 31st December last.

In three cases patients were discharged on a Magistrate's Order before the expiration of their term, in each case owing to urgent private affairs.

On my visits to the institution from time to time, I found all the rooms in good order, the grounds well kept, and the majority of the patients usefully employed. Every effort is made by the Managing Committee and the Honorary Secretary to promote the happiness and well-being of the patients.

The after history of many of those discharged affords striking testimony to the beneficial effects of their residence in The Retreat, and the good results which have followed the action of the Irish Women's Temperance Union in establishing this institution.

Encouraged by their success, the Committee have decided on removing The Retreat to larger premises in the same locality, and it is to be hoped that their praiseworthy enterprise in the cause of temperance will meet with the support it deserves.

The Regulations for the management of The Retreat are given in Appendix E., and particulars relating to its inmates are given in tabular form in Appendix D.

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

GEO. PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, M.D. (Knt.)

## APPENDIX A.

Containing all Tables referred to in the Report on the Certified  
Inebriate Reformatory.

TABLE I.

List of Certified Reformatories.

Name and situation of Reformatory.	Date of Certificate.	Superintendent.	Medical Officer.	Person to whom Correspondence should be addressed.	Certified for the reception of	
					Number.	Sex.
St. Patrick's, Waterford.	29th March, 1906.	Rev. Patrick Fomey.	Alex. Ford, F.R.C.S. EDIN., L.R.C.P. EDIN.	The Superintendent, St. Patrick's Inebriate Reformatory, Hennessy's-road, Waterford.	30	Male.

TABLE II.

A List showing the County Authorities which have made arrangements with the existing institution for the reception of cases sent from Courts within their districts.

County Authorities.
Carlow County Council.
Cork County Borough Council.
Dublin County Council.
Kerry do.
Kildare do.
Roscommon do.
Tyrone do.
Waterford do.
Waterford County Borough Council.
Wexford County Council.

TABLE III.

[Showing the number of Persons admitted to the Reformatory.

Reformatory.	Under Section I. Year 1896.		Under Section II. Year 1895.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
St. Patrick's, Waterford,	—	—	9	—	9

TABLE IV.

Particulars of Sentences of Patients admitted during 1896.

Place of Conviction			Sentences Passed.							County Totals.
County.	Assizes, Quarter and Special Quarter Sessions.	Summary Jurisdiction Courts.	3 Years.	14 Years.	2 Years.	14 Years.	1 Year or Months.	1 Year.	6 Months.	
Dublin,	—	Dundrum,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
"	—	Rathfrilandham,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Limerick,	—	Kilfane,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Roscommon,	—	Ballinaghaderreen,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	—	Boyle,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	—	Roscommon,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	—	Stokesdown,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Waterford,	Quarter Sessions,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	—	Tramore,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Totals,			5	—	2	—	—	2	—	9

TABLE V.

Details of Committals under Section I. of the Incorrigibles Act, 1898.

Number on Register.	Court.	Offence (in addition to Offence of Habitual Drunkenness).	Penitence.	
			Prison.	Reformatory.
—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.



TABLE VI.

Details of Convictions under Section II. of the Inebriates Act, 1898.

Year.	Found guilty of being a Habitual Drunkard, of having been at least three times convicted of drunkenness during the previous 12 months, and on a subsequent offence of being					Total.
	While drunk guilty of disorderly behaviour.	Found drunk in a public place.	Found drunk on licensed premises.	Found drunk in charge of a child under age of seven. (Licensing Act, 1902)	Found drunk in charge of a vehicle.	
1906, . . .	1	8	—	—	—	9

TABLE VII.

Details of the Ages of all Cases admitted to Reformatory.

Year.	Sex.	16 Years and under 17.	18 Years and under 20.	20 Years and under 25.	25 Years and under 30.	30 Years and under 40.	40 Years and upward.	Total.
1906, {	Males, .	—	2	3	3	1	—	9
	Females, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VIII.

General Conduct of all Committees.

Year.	Number of persons who could be described as—				
	Well-behaved.	Manageable.	Troublesome.	Very troublesome.	Total.
1906, . . .	8	—	1	—	9

TABLE IX.

Details as to Marriage.

Year.	Married.	Single.	Widely wed.	Total.
1906, . . .	2	7	—	9

TABLE X.

Number of Cases amongst Admissions who could—

Year.	Neither Read nor Write.	Read and Write imperfectly.	Read and Write well.	Superior Education.	Total.
1906, . . . .	2	5	2	—	9

TABLE XI.

Occupation of Male Cases previous to admission.

Occupation.	Year 1906
Billposter, . . . . .	1
Book-keeper, . . . . .	1
Bricklayer, . . . . .	1
Cattle Drover, . . . . .	1
Farmer, . . . . .	1
Labourers, . . . . .	2
Shopkeeper, . . . . .	1
Waiter and Stableman, . . . . .	1
Total, . . . . .	9

TABLE XII.

Showing the number of Inmates sent from the Certified to the State Insane Reformatory, Lunatic Asylums, and Prisons.

Reformatory.	Transferred to State Insane Reformatory, 1906.	Sent to Lunatic Asylums, 1906.	Committed to Prison for various breaches of Regulations, 1906.
St. Patrick's, Waterford, . . . .	—	—	—

TABLE XIII.

Showing the disposal on 31st December, 1906, of all Persons who had been committed to the Certified Reformatory previous to that date.

Discharge.		Out on License.	Absconded, and not Recovered, December 31st, 1906.	In Lunatic Asylums.	In Prison.	Died during Sentence.	Remaining under Detention, 31st December, 1906.		Total.
By order of Parole.	By order of Lord Lieutenant.						In State Reformatory.	In Certified Reformatory.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9

## APPENDIX B.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS

FOR THE

## MANAGEMENT AND DISCIPLINE

OF

## CERTIFIED INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES IN IRELAND.

*Under the provisions of the Statute 61 & 62 Vict., cap. 60.*

[N.B.—These Regulations are Model Regulations, made under the provisions of the Statute 61 and 62 Vict., cap. 60. The rules submitted to the Lord Lieutenant for approval by the managers of an Inebriate Reformatory should incorporate or be based on these Regulations, subject to any modifications rendered desirable by the special circumstances of the Institution.]

*The Managers.*

1. (1.) Applications for Certificates shall be made in the manner prescribed in the accompanying Form. (See Appendix I.)
- (2.) Certificates shall contain such conditions as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe.
- (3.) Certificates shall remain in force until withdrawn or surrendered.
- (4.) The grant, withdrawal, or surrender of a Certificate shall be notified in the *Dublin Gazette*.
- (5.) A Certificate shall not be surrendered unless six months' notice of the intention to surrender has been given to the Lord Lieutenant to enable proper arrangements to be made for the disposal of the inmates.
- (6.) An application for a Certificate shall be deemed to be an undertaking on the part of the managers to feed, clothe, maintain, and employ any person who may be committed to their care with their consent for the period of his sentence, subject to the regulations approved for their Institution.

2. The managers of a certified Inebriate Reformatory shall furnish the Under-Secretary with a yearly statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Reformatory, in such form as may be prescribed.

3. The managers shall acquaint the Under-Secretary with any changes in the managers, secretary, treasurer, superintendent, or medical officer.

4. The managers shall make application quarterly to the Under-Secretary for the Treasury Grant, forwarding the necessary particulars of the number of inmates during the quarter, and the length of time each inmate has been detained in the Reformatory.

5. On receipt of the report of the superintendent with respect to the property of any inmate, the managers shall consider whether application should be made to a County Court Judge for an Order under Section 12 of the Act; and in suitable cases shall make application accordingly, and report the result to the Under-Secretary.

*The Superintendent.*

6. The superintendent shall reside in the Reformatory, and shall not be absent without due arrangement having been made to the satisfaction of the managers for the performance of his duties.

7. The superintendent shall report the reception of every inmate to the Under-Secretary, sending a copy of the commitment or order of Court.

8. The superintendent shall strictly conform to the law relating to Inebriate Reformatories and to the regulations, and shall be responsible for the due observance of them by others. He shall observe the conduct of the officers, and enforce on each of them the due execution of his duties.

9. The superintendent shall keep and be responsible for a journal and such other books and records as may from time to time be prescribed.

10. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to carry out the rules as to the employment and industrial training of the inmates.

11. The superintendent shall inspect daily the whole of the Reformatory, and shall see every inmate once at least in every 24 hours. It shall be his duty to visit daily all inmates while employed at labour, and see that they are industrious and that all orders respecting the application of labour are duly enforced.

12. (1.) The superintendent shall take every precaution to prevent the escape of inmates, and shall take care that all officers are well instructed as to their duties and responsibilities in this respect and vigilant in fulfilling them.

(2) The superintendent shall assure himself that all gates are locked at the proper times, and that all keys of the Reformatory are kept in the authorised place or in the possession of the authorised officers.

13. The superintendent shall be responsible for communicating to the inmates the regulations in force which affect their conduct, and shall satisfy himself that they understand the rules and regulations to which they are required to conform, the privileges they may gain by industry and good conduct, and the consequences of idleness and misconduct.

14. The superintendent shall without delay call the attention of the medical officer to any inmate whose state of mind or body appears to require attention, and shall carry into effect the written directions of the medical officer respecting alterations of the discipline or treatment of any such inmate.

15. The superintendent shall notify to the medical officer, without delay, the illness of any inmate, and shall furnish to him daily a list of any inmates reported sick.

16. Upon the death of an inmate the superintendent shall give immediate notice thereof to the Under-Secretary, to the coroner having jurisdiction, to the managers, and to the nearest relatives of the deceased. If the coroner considers an inquest necessary every facility shall be afforded to him.

17. The superintendent shall report to the Under-Secretary in respect of any inquest on an inmate, the finding of the jury, and the facts which are elicited at the inquest.

18. The superintendent shall, without delay, report to the Under-Secretary any case in which the medical officer is of opinion that the life of any inmate will be endangered by further detention, or that any sick inmate will not survive his sentence, or is totally and permanently unfit for Reformatory discipline; or any case in which the medical officer has reason to believe that the mind of any inmate is becoming impaired.

19. The superintendent shall carry into effect the written recommendation of the medical officer for the alteration of the discipline or treatment of any inmate, or for the supply of any additional articles to any inmate on medical grounds.

20. The superintendent shall carry into effect the written recommendation of the medical officer for separating from the other inmates any inmate labouring or suspected of labouring under any infectious, contagious, or mental disease; and shall immediately take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the spread of any contagious or infectious disease.

21. If in any case the recommendations of the medical officer are not carried out, the superintendent shall report the circumstances to the Under-Secretary forthwith.

22. In any case in which the sickness of any inmate has, in the opinion of the medical officer, assumed an aspect of danger, the superintendent shall inform the relatives.

23. The superintendent shall pay attention to the ventilation, drainage, and sanitary condition of the Reformatory, and take such measures as may be necessary for their being maintained in perfect order.

24. The superintendent may examine all persons and vehicles going in or out of the Reformatory, and may exclude any person who refuses to be examined.

25. The superintendent may remove from the Reformatory any visitor to the Reformatory or to an inmate whose conduct is objectionable, recording the fact in his journal.

26. The superintendent shall take care that proper precautions against fire are adopted, and that the fire engine and other appliances for the extinction of fire are at all times kept in good order and ready for use. He shall take care that practical instructions are given as to the steps to be taken in case of fire, and that the officers and inmates are acquainted with their duties on such occasions.

27. The superintendent shall take care that every inmate having a complaint to make or request to prefer to him shall have ample facilities for doing so, and he shall redress any grievance, or take such steps as may seem necessary, recording the same in his journal.

28. The superintendent shall inform the managers or inspector of the desire of any inmate to see them.

29. The superintendent shall see that every inmate under punishment is visited during the day at intervals of not more than half an hour by the appointed officer.

30. The superintendent shall take care that no inmate is subjected to any punishment without the approval of the medical officer.

31. The superintendent may read every letter addressed to or written by an inmate. He shall use his discretion in communicating to or withholding from an inmate at any time the contents of any letter addressed to the inmate; but shall note in his journal every case in which he thinks it proper to withhold a letter. All letters so withheld shall be forwarded to the inspector.

32. The superintendent shall consider it to be one of his most important duties to assist in providing inmates with employment on their discharge, and to endeavour to prevent them from falling again under the influence of drink.

33. The superintendent should remember at all times that the good order and smooth working of the institution should be but a part of his care; the test of a well-managed institution is its success in leading to the permanent reformation of the inmates.

34. The superintendent shall inquire, with respect to every inmate, upon reception, whether he has any real or personal property more than sufficient to maintain his family; and shall lay the result of his inquiries before the managers and the Under-Secretary.

*The Medical Officer.*

35. The medical officer shall have the general care of the health of the inmates, and shall report to the managers, and make known to the superintendent any circumstance connected with the Reformatory or the treatment of the inmates, which at any time appears to him to require consideration on medical grounds. These reports shall be shown to the inspector on his visits, and in cases of importance copies shall be transmitted by post to the inspector.

36. The medical officer shall visit the Reformatory at least once every day, and shall see every inmate at least twice a week, so as to ascertain his general state of health.

37. The medical officer shall every day see such inmates as complain of illness, reporting to the superintendent in writing their fitness or otherwise for labour. He shall daily visit the sick in the infirmary at such times as may be necessary. He shall attend at once on receiving information of the illness of any inmate.

38. The medical officer shall once every day, or oftener, visit every inmate under punishment, or under special discipline, or any other inmate to whom his attention is specially directed.

39. The medical officer shall examine every inmate on reception, and shall record his state of health and such facts connected therewith as may be directed by the Lord Lieutenant.

40. The medical officer shall frequently examine the washing places, baths, and other provision for purposes of cleanliness or sanitation, and report at once to the superintendent any defect or insufficiency therein.

41. The medical officer shall frequently inspect the food of the inmates, cooked and uncooked, and shall report to the superintendent as to the quality of the provisions, and also as to sufficiency of clothing and bedding, and on any deficiency in the quantity or defect in the quality of the water, or on any other cause which may affect the health of the inmates.

42. The medical officer shall keep in the form prescribed an account of the state of every sick inmate, the name of his disease, a description of the medicines and diet, and any other treatment which he orders for such inmate.

43. The medical officer shall also record such other matters connected with his duties as may be directed, or as he may deem desirable.

44. The medical officer shall keep according to the prescribed forms such statistical records and furnish such returns as may be directed relative to the health and medical treatment of the inmates, and to the sanitary condition of the buildings.

45. The medical officer shall give notice to the superintendent when the sickness of any inmate appears to him to assume an aspect of danger; and in all cases where a fatal termination to the illness is likely to occur before the expiration of the term of detention, he shall make a special report to the superintendent with a view to its being transmitted to the inspector.

46. The medical officer shall report in writing to the superintendent the case of any inmate to which he thinks it necessary on medical grounds to draw attention, and shall make such recommendation as he deems needful for the alteration of the discipline or treatment of the inmate, or for the supply to him of additional articles.

47. The medical officer shall give directions in writing for separating from the other inmates any inmate labouring under any infectious, contagious, or mental disease, or suspected thereof, and shall immediately take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the spread of any contagious or infectious disease.

48. Before an inmate is placed in close confinement or is subjected to dietary punishment the medical officer shall examine him, and certify whether or not he is fit for the punishment.

49. In case of sickness, necessary engagement, or leave of absence, the medical officer shall appoint a substitute, approved of by the managers. The substitute shall undertake to carry out all the duties of the medical officer.

*Officers of the Reformatory.*

50. Every Resident Officer of an Inebriate Reformatory shall be a total abstainer from intoxicating liquors.

51. No officer shall at any time receive any money, fee, or gratuity of any kind for the admission of visitors to the Reformatory or to its inmates, or from or on behalf of an inmate, on any pretext whatever.

52. Female inmates shall in all cases be attended by female officers. A male officer shall not enter a Reformatory or division of a Reformatory appropriated to females, except on duty, nor unless accompanied by a female officer.

53. It shall be the duty of all officers to treat inmates with kindness and humanity, to listen patiently to and report their complaints or grievances, and at the same time to be firm in maintaining order and discipline, and enforcing complete observance of the regulations of the Reformatory. The great object of reclaiming the inmate should always be kept in view by all officers.

54. It shall be the duty of every officer to direct the attention of the superintendent to any inmate who appears to be out of health, although the inmate does not complain, or whose state of mind appears to be deserving of special notice and care, in order that the opinion and instructions of the medical officer may be taken on the case.

55. Officers shall at all times carefully watch the inmates in their various movements and employments, shall give the necessary directions thereon, and shall use the utmost alacrity and vigilance to promote industry, and to maintain order among them. They must remember that kindness and tact will be more effective than coercion in maintaining discipline and reforming character.

56. An officer shall not strike an inmate, unless compelled to do so in self-defence.

57. In any case in which the application of force to an inmate is needful, no more force than is necessary shall be used.

58. An officer shall not inflict any punishment or privation of any kind upon any inmate unless ordered by the superintendent.

59. Minor offences by officers shall be dealt with by the superintendent under the orders of the managers.

60. Any officer who

- i. Mutinies or incites to mutiny,
- ii. Violently assaults an inmate,
- iii. Wilfully aids or permits an inmate to escape, or attempts to do so,
- iv. Introduces, or attempts to introduce, intoxicating liquors into the Reformatory,
- v. Is, even to the slightest extent, under the influence of drink whilst in the execution of his duty,

shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £20, or to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three months.

#### *Admission, Discharge, and Removal.*

61. Every inmate may be searched, on admission and at such times subsequently as may be directed, and all prohibited articles shall be taken from him.

62. All money or other effects brought into the Reformatory by any inmate, or sent to the Reformatory for his use, which he is not allowed to retain, shall be placed in the custody of the superintendent, who shall keep an inventory of them in a separate book.

63. Every inmate shall as soon as possible after his admission be separately examined by the medical officer, who shall record the state of health of the inmate, and such other particulars as may be directed by the Lord Lieutenant.

64. Every inmate shall take a bath on reception, unless it is otherwise directed in any particular case by the superintendent or medical officer.

65. If any inmate is found to have any cutaneous disease, or to be infested with vermin, means shall be taken effectually to eradicate and destroy the same.

66. Chronic invalids, incapable of earning their own livelihood, and persons who require special care and constant medical attention, or persons suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, should not be eligible for an Inebriate Reformatory. Persons suffering from any organic disease in an advanced stage are not fit subjects for admission, and in all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis special precautions should be taken to prevent the communication of the disease to others.

67. Every inmate shall be examined by the medical officer before being removed to any other Reformatory, or being discharged. No inmate shall be removed to any other Reformatory unless the medical officer certifies that he is fit for removal, and no inmate labouring under any acute or dangerous illness shall be discharged at the expiration of his sentence, until, in the opinion of the medical officer, the discharge is safe, unless the inmate requires to be discharged.

68. Any inmate whose sentence will expire on any Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday, shall be discharged on the day next preceding that Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday.

69. Discharge on licence should be possible after nine months' treatment; and should be the usual practice at the end of 12 months. If an inmate is not licensed at the end of a year the matter should be reported to the Under-Secretary, and if still in the Reformatory after 18 months, there should be a detailed report on the case, in order that it may be decided whether the inmate should be discharged on the ground that no cure can reasonably be expected, or whether he should be removed to another Reformatory, or otherwise dealt with. A temporary licence should be given whenever it is thought advisable to allow any inmate to leave the Reformatory for more than a few hours, either on business or as part of his probationary treatment.

70. A form of licence is appended to these regulations. Licences should be granted by one or more of the managers on the recommendation of the superintendent and medical officer.

71. A copy of every licence should be sent to the police of the district in which the inmate is about to reside.

#### *Food.*

72. The inmates shall be supplied with plain wholesome food, according to a dietary to be approved by the Lord Lieutenant; and no substantial alterations in the dietary shall be made without previous notice to the Under-Secretary. A copy of the dietary shall be hung in the dining-room or other public place; it shall be carefully adhered to, and all deviations from it recorded.

73. No intoxicating liquor or drug of any kind shall be admitted into the Reformatory under any pretext whatever, except in pursuance of a written order of the medical officer specifying the quantity to be admitted, and the name of the person for whose use it is intended. This rule shall not apply to any stock of spirituous liquors kept in the Reformatory for the use of the infirmary, and under the control of the medical officer.

74. The inmates of the Reformatory shall mess together, and the food should be carved in the room, and should not be weighed out to each man. An inmate who has any complaint to make regarding the diet furnished to him must make his request to the officer deputed for that purpose as soon as possible after the diet is handed to him.

75. Any special addition to the food in the diet scale may, in the case of an inmate not being a patient in the infirmary, be made only with the permission of the medical officer.

*Clothing.*

76. Each inmate shall be provided with a complete and suitable dress, and shall be required to wear it. It is, however, not desirable to enforce strict uniformity, and unless there are special reasons to the contrary an inmate should be allowed to use his own clothes, if he desires.

77. Every inmate shall be required to keep himself clean and decent in his person, and to conform to such rules as may be laid down for that purpose.

78. Inmates shall be required to take baths at regular intervals, unless the medical officer otherwise directs.

79. Each inmate shall keep his room, utensils, books, and other articles issued for his use, and his clothing and bedding clean and neatly arranged. Any inmate may, however, if and on such conditions as the managers may approve, employ another inmate or a servant to relieve him from the performance of any unaccustomed tasks or offices.

80. Every inmate shall be supplied with sufficient and clean bedding. Additional bedding shall be issued during severe weather, or, in special cases, as the medical officer shall deem requisite.

81. An inmate shall not receive any clothing, bedding, or necessities other than the allowance, except with the permission of the medical officer.

*Employment of Inmates.*

82. A time-table showing the hours of rising, work, meals, recreation, retiring, &c., &c., shall be drawn up, and be approved by the Lord Lieutenant, and shall be exhibited in conspicuous places and strictly adhered to on all occasions. Occasional variations from it shall be allowed only subject to the consent of the inspector.

83. On Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Fast or Thanksgiving Days, the labour of an inmate shall be confined to what is strictly necessary for the service of the Reformatory.

84. An inmate who is a Jew shall not be compelled to labour on his Sabbath or on such days of Festival as may be prescribed.

85. Every inmate should be encouraged to exercise his faculties and employ his time as remuneratively as possible. He should, therefore, be employed in that kind of work for which his training and capacity suit him, no matter what that work may be, provided it can be executed and supervised in a Reformatory without great inconvenience. Inmates accustomed to work of a superior kind should, whenever practicable, be encouraged to follow their ordinary avocations, and any money earned by the sale of their work should, after deducting a reasonable sum for their maintenance, be available for the support of their families, or for other suitable use. An accurate account of the earnings should be kept, and assignment of the same to be allotted (1) for maintenance; (2) to the inmate for his own use; (3) to the inmate's family, or otherwise, should be made in each case, and notified to the inmate, who should have a right of appeal to the Lord Lieutenant. The scheme should specify what comforts (e.g., tobacco, extra clothes, books, &c.) may be purchased by an inmate from that part of the earnings assigned to himself.

86. Games shall be provided for use in the day-room to the satisfaction of the inspector.

87. Daily newspapers and magazines shall be placed in the day-room for the use of the inmates.

88. Drill and outdoor games shall be organised, and entertainments, such as lectures and concerts, shall be arranged from time to time.

89. A good supply of books shall be kept for the use of the inmates. Inmates shall be allowed to receive books or periodicals from their friends if the superintendent is satisfied that they are of an unobjectionable nature.

90. Smoking shall be allowed in the day-room, or exercise yard and grounds, during recreation hours, under regulations which shall be prescribed by the managers.

91. Such provision shall be made for the instruction of the inmates as the inspector may think necessary, having regard to the circumstances of the Reformatory and the class of the inmates.

*Visits and Letters.*

92. Visits to inmates shall be made in sight of an officer, but not within hearing; but the superintendent shall have power, if he sees reason for so doing, to order the interview to be \*within hearing of the officer.

93. If there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that any person who comes to the Reformatory for the purpose of seeing an inmate, is exercising a bad influence on him, or brings in or takes out any article for an improper purpose, or contrary to the rules, or that his conduct may tend to subvert the discipline or good order of the Reformatory, the superintendent may suspend his visit, and remove him from the premises, duly recording the fact in his journal.

94. The superintendent shall have power to give permission for visits on Sunday, when he is satisfied that it is inconvenient or impossible for friends to come at any other time.

95. Facilities shall be allowed to inmates to see solicitors, officers of the law, or other persons in connection with business transactions.

96. The managers may, when the circumstances of the Reformatory allow of it, permit female inmates to have their infant children with them.

97. Every letter to or from an inmate may be read by the superintendent; and if the contents are objectionable, it shall not be forwarded. Any letter, even if not in itself objectionable, may be stopped by the superintendent if addressed to or received from a person with whom it is undesirable that intercourse should be maintained. Any letter which may be stopped in accordance with this rule shall at once be forwarded to the inspector, with the reason for suppressing it. Letters addressed to the Lord Lieutenant or the inspector shall be forwarded unopened.

98. Inmates, unless deprived of the privileges for misconduct, shall be allowed to receive and write letters as often as they desire, and to receive a visit weekly; and the managers shall be empowered to allow additional visits whenever they consider it desirable.

#### *Religious Observances.*

99. Adequate arrangements shall be made for the holding of religious services on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and the managers shall, as far as is practicable, arrange for inmates of any particular religious persuasion to receive religious instruction from ministers of that persuasion, or such other responsible persons as may be delegated by those ministers.

100. Inmates shall attend prayers or religious services whenever performed, unless allowed by the superintendent to be absent for sufficient reason, but no inmate shall be compelled to attend any religious service held or performed, or any religious instruction given by the minister or religious instructor of a church or persuasion to which he does not belong.

#### *Offences and Punishments.*

101. No punishment or privation of any kind shall be awarded by any officer of the Reformatory except the superintendent, or, in his absence, the officer appointed to act for him. No inmate shall be punished until he has had an opportunity of hearing the charges and evidence against him, and of making his defence. A list of the punishments which the managers propose to adopt shall be submitted to the Lord Lieutenant for approval.

102. An inmate shall be guilty of an offence against discipline if he—

- (1.) Disobeys any order of the superintendent or of any other officer, or any regulation of the Reformatory.
- (2.) Treats with disrespect any officer of the Reformatory.
- (3.) Is idle, careless, or negligent at work, or refuses to work.
- (4.) Is absent without leave from divine service or prayers.
- (5.) Behaves irreverently at divine service or prayers.
- (6.) Swears, curses, or uses any abusive, insolent, threatening, or other improper language.
- (7.) Is indecent in language, act, or gesture.
- (8.) Makes any objectionable noise, gives any unnecessary trouble, or makes repeated groundless complaints.
- (9.) In any way disfigures or injures any part of the Reformatory, or any article to which he may have access.
- (10.) Commits any nuisance.
- (11.) Has in his room or possession any article he is not allowed to have.
- (12.) In any other way offends against good order and discipline.
- (13.) Attempts to do any of the foregoing things.

The foregoing offences shall be punishable by dietary or other restrictions or deprivation of privileges, as set out in the rules for each Reformatory.

103. If any inmate is charged with any serious or repeated offence for which the punishment the superintendent is authorised to inflict is deemed insufficient, or is charged with any offences with the aggravations mentioned in this rule, the superintendent shall, without loss of time, report the same to the managers. The managers shall consider whether the offences can be adequately punished by severer or longer continued restrictions in the Reformatory; or whether the offender should be brought before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and shall act accordingly. They may in lieu of or in addition to any punishment apply to the Lord Lieutenant to transfer the inmate to another certified or a State Reformatory. The offences referred to above are—

- (1.) Mutiny or incitement to mutiny.
- (2.) Personal violence to any officer or servant, or to a fellow-inmate.
- (3.) Grossly offensive or threatening language to any officer or servant.
- (4.) Wilfully or wantonly breaking the windows, or otherwise destroying the property of the Reformatory.
- (5.) When under punishment, wilfully making a disturbance tending to interrupt the order and discipline of the Reformatory.
- (6.) Any other act of gross misconduct or insubordination requiring to be suppressed by extraordinary means.
- (7.) Escaping or attempting to escape from the Reformatory, or aiding or abetting another to escape.
- (8.) Introducing intoxicating liquors or drugs into the Reformatory.
- (9.) Entering a public-house or taking any intoxicating liquor.

An inmate shall be liable on conviction of any of the foregoing offences to a fine not exceeding £20, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for not exceeding three months.

104. The superintendent shall enter in the punishment book a statement of the nature of any offence punished with the name of the offender, the date of the offence, and the punishment inflicted, and the record shall be submitted to the Inspector for review at his next visit to the Reformatory.

105. The dietary punishment shall not be inflicted on any inmate, nor shall he be placed in close confinement, unless the medical officer has certified that the inmate is in a fit condition of health to undergo the punishment. No punishment shall be inflicted for idleness, unless the inmate is certified by the medical officer to have been capable of performing the work allotted to him.



196. The strait jacket shall be the only mechanical means of restraint used in the Reformatory and it shall be used only to prevent an inmate from injuring himself or others. The particulars of every case shall be forthwith entered in the superintendent's journal, and notice forthwith given thereof to one of the managers; and no inmate shall be kept under mechanical restraint without the approval of the medical officer (except in cases of urgent need), nor for longer than the medical officer thinks necessary. When so restrained an inmate shall be seen by an officer at least every half hour.

Approved,

CADOGAN,

Lord Lieutenant-General and General  
Governor of Ireland.

Dublin Castle,

29th April, 1899.

## APPENDIX I.

### APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

All applications for certificates should be addressed to the Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle, and should give the following particulars with respect to the proposed institution:—

1. The name proposed for the Reformatory.
2. The names of the managers, the corresponding secretary, and the responsible treasurer.
3. An exact description and plan of the site.

The land to be acquired for a Reformatory should be of a healthy character, at some distance from large centres of population, by preference on a gravelly, chalky, or rocky sub-soil, offering facilities for adequate drainage. The quantity of land attached to a reformatory should give ample scope for out door employment, exercise, and recreation.

4. Plans of the buildings, showing the area, height, and arrangement of the rooms, the external offices, and conveniences attached to the buildings, and all necessary details as to safe custody, water supply and baths, fire escapes, drainage, ventilation, and sanitary arrangements.

The plans must exhibit:—

- (a.) Adequate and separate accommodation for dormitories, day rooms, and workshops.
- (b.) Proper infirmary accommodation for the treatment of cases of illness.
- (c.) The associated dormitories for healthy inmates should allow a floor space, when open, of 60 square feet to each bed with a height of 12 feet. If divided into cubicles, there should be a floor space of 60 feet. Single rooms should have an area not less than 63 feet. The space in the dormitories and single rooms of infirmaries should be not less than one-third larger than these dimensions. Associated bedrooms should contain at least three beds. Separate sleeping rooms should be provided for all inmates whom it is not desirable for medical or special reasons to place in association. The system of cubicles is undesirable.

J.R. 3 & 4.—The site, construction, and arrangements of every Reformatory must be approved by the Lord Lieutenant before a certificate can be granted. It is therefore very desirable that his approval should be obtained in every case before money is spent or contracts entered into for a new institution.

5. The number of inmates whom it is proposed to receive.

This should not be less than 25, and if all the 25 are not cases under the Act, the Lord Lieutenant must be satisfied that adequate arrangements are made for the maintenance of the voluntary cases, either from local or charitable funds.

6. The sex of the inmates whom it is proposed to receive.

Men and women will not be allowed to be received in the same establishment unless there be absolute separation of the buildings and grounds used by them, whether for residence, work, or recreation.

7. It should be stated whether it is proposed to receive inmates of certain classes, e.g., of specified religious denominations, or those committed from specified localities.

8. The rules proposed for the management of the institution.

These rules must receive the approval of the Lord Lieutenant before inmates are received; and the payment of the Treasury contribution will be contingent on their observance. They should incorporate the Regulations issued by the Lord Lieutenant, or should be based on those regulations, with such modifications as may be rendered necessary by the special requirements of the proposed institution.

9. The names of the superintendent and medical officer, and particulars of the staff it is proposed to employ.

10. A statement respecting the work upon which the inmates would be employed, and the arrangements for affording them industrial training.

## APPENDIX III

## SPECIMENS OF CASH BOOK.

### PATTERNS OF CARE

	NAME
	Date of Admission.
	Age.
	Nationality.
	Religion.
	Education.
	Previous Residence.
	Occupation.
	Married.
	Single.
	Widower or Widow.
	Married.
	Single.
	Widower or Widow.
	Father
	Mother.
	Brother.
	Sister.
	Grandfather.
	Grandmother.
	Uncles.
	Aunts.
	Relatives Reside.
	Intemperate Regular or Periodical.
	Frequency of Periods.
	Moderate Drinking.
	Excessive Drinking.
	Violent, Chaotical, or Glorious, when Intemperate.
	Kind of Liquor Drunk.
	Ordinary Habit, Social or Solitary.
	Ever been in Prison or Insane Asylum.
	Tobacco.
	Opium or other Drugs.
	Sleep.
	Had Delirium Tremens? How often?
	Fatal Cases.
	Complicating Disease.
	General Health.

## Record of Treatment

Date	Condition of Fishbone	Treatment	Remarks	Survival or Duration	Result
First Day	***				
Second Day	***				
Third Day	***				

## APPENDIX III.

## CERTIFIED INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.

## FORM OF LICENCE.

Order of Licence under the Inebriates Act, 1898.

\_\_\_\_\_ Inebriate Reformatory.

189 .

Having received a written undertaking from \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, who was sentenced at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_, to be kept in an Inebriate Reformatory for the term of \_\_\_\_\_ We, being two of the Managers, hereby grant to the said \_\_\_\_\_ a Licence to be at large from the day of his Liberation under this Order, unless the said Licence shall, before the expiration of the said term, be revoked.

This Licence is given subject to the conditions set out below, upon the breach of any of which it will be liable to be revoked.

_____	} Managers of the
_____	
_____	Inebriate Reformatory

## CONDITIONS.

1. The said \_\_\_\_\_ shall abstain entirely from intoxicating drink.
2. The said \_\_\_\_\_ shall report monthly by letter to the Superintendent of the Reformatory, unless excused from so doing, as to the conduct of the said \_\_\_\_\_, and shall immediately notify any breach of the above condition.
3. On notice of the revocation of this Licence, the Licensee shall forthwith return to the Reformatory.
4. (Any other condition which under the circumstances may seem desirable to the Managers.)

## APPENDIX IV.

## A MODEL DIETARY FOR CERTIFIED REFORMATORIES.

## Breakfast:—

Tea, bread, and butter, or stirabout, milk, bread.

## Dinner:

Sundays—Beef (boiled), soup with vegetables, potatoes, bread.

Mondays and Thursdays—Pork or mutton, potatoes, vegetables (made into stew), or mutton (boiled), broth, potatoes, bread.

Tuesdays and Saturdays—Bacon with vegetables, potatoes, bread.

Wednesdays and Fridays—Milk, potatoes or kaleidoscope, butter, bread, or fish or eggs, milk, potatoes, bread.

## Supper:

Cocoa, bread, butter or jam or marmalade.

Bread and potatoes to be unlimited.

The mutton dinners of Monday and Thursday may be substituted occasionally for the dinners of Tuesday and Saturday.

Corned beef may be substituted occasionally for bacon.

Fish dinner may be given in the form of fish pie.

Beef and mutton to weigh in the raw state, exclusive of bone, 8 oz. per diet; pork, 6 oz. per diet; bacon and corned beef, 5 oz. per diet.

The soup and broth to be made from the beef and mutton rations respectively.

Vegetables shall be cabbage, turnips, carrots, parsnips, onions, leeks, beans, celery, or a mixture of any of them; to be given frequently, and to the amount of at least 8 oz. per diet, on days when bacon or corned beef is used for dinner.

Butter— $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. at breakfast or supper, 1 oz. per dinner ration.

Stirabout to be made from 4 oz. oatmeal for each person.

Milk to be fresh milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint at breakfast,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint at dinner; but when fish or eggs are not given, 1 pint per dinner ration.

Eggs—two eggs per dinner ration.

Bread may be white or wholemeal.

Tea— $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. tea, 2 oz. milk, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. sugar for each person.

Cocoa— $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. cocoa, 2 oz. milk, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. sugar for each person.

Jam or marmalade—2 oz. for each person.

## DIET FOR ILL-CONDUCTED INMATES.

Breakfast:—Bread, 8 oz.

Dinner:—1 pint stirabout, containing 2 oz. oatmeal and 2 oz. Indian meal, with salt. Potatoes, 8 oz.

Supper:—Bread 8 oz.

This diet to be limited, in the first place to three days; after that the ordinary diet for one day before its repetition, when it is again to be limited to three days, and a second interval on ordinary diet of one day to elapse before it is again repeated. The entire period, including intervals, for which any single term of this diet may be ordered, is not to exceed 24 days.

## APPENDIX V.

## A MODEL TIME TABLE FOR CERTIFIED REFORMATORIES.

Rise at . . . . .	6 a.m.
Breakfast, . . . . .	7 "
Physical Drill, . . . . .	"
Chapel, . . . . .	"
Work, . . . . .	8.30, till 11.30 a.m., Compulsory.
Dinner, . . . . .	12 noon.
Work, . . . . .	1.30 p.m. till 4.30 p.m., Compulsory.
Tea, . . . . .	5 "
Recreation . . . . .	till bedtime.
Inmates to go to bed at 9.30 p.m. Lights out in day room.	
All lights out at 10 p.m.	

## STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1907.

No. 286.

## INMATE, IRELAND.

## INMATE REFORMATORIES.

REGULATIONS, DATED NOVEMBER 28, 1906, MADE BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT, IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 6 OF THE INMATES ACT, 1898, RESPECTING THE TRANSFER OF INMATES FROM A CERTIFIED INMATE REFORMATORY TO A STATE INMATE REFORMATORY, FROM A STATE INMATE REFORMATORY TO A CERTIFIED INMATE REFORMATORY, AND FROM ONE CERTIFIED INMATE REFORMATORY TO ANOTHER.\*

## CERTIFIED AND STATE INMATE REFORMATORIES.

I. John Campbell, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby, by virtue of section 6 of the Inmates Act, 1898, make the following regulations respecting the transfer of inmates from a Certified Inmate Reformatory to a State Inmate Reformatory, from a State Inmate Reformatory to a Certified Inmate Reformatory, and from one Certified Inmate Reformatory to another:—

## I.—Transfer from a Certified Inmate Reformatory to a State Inmate Reformatory.

In any case in which the Lord Lieutenant thinks fit to order the transfer of a person from a Certified Inmate Reformatory to a State Inmate Reformatory, the direction shall be given by Warrant under his hand or under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary or Assistant Under Secretary.

Such transfer shall be effected by the Managers of the Certified Inmate Reformatory within such period as the Warrant may direct, and the person so transferred shall be detained in the State Reformatory for such time as may be specified in the Warrant, or as may be fixed by the Lord Lieutenant by subsequent Order under his hand or in other manner aforesaid.

Applications for the transfer of any person from a Certified Reformatory to a State Reformatory must be made by the Managers of the Institution in which such person is confined. Such application must be directed to the Lord Lieutenant, and be accompanied by—

Any details which may be in the possession of the Managers concerning the history of the inmate previous to commitment to the Certified Reformatory.

A full statement concerning such inmate's conduct during detention in the Certified Reformatory, with a complete list of all offences he may have committed, together with details concerning any punishments which may have been awarded for such offences, and his medical history.

A full statement of the reasons on which the Managers base their application.

\*These Regulations having been laid before both Houses of Parliament, came into effect April 30th, 1907.

## II.—*Transfer from a State Inebriate Reformatory to a Certified Inebriate Reformatory.*

In any case in which the Lord Lieutenant thinks fit to order the transfer of a person from a State Reformatory to which he has been committed in pursuance of Section 1 of the Inebriates Act, 1898, to a Certified Reformatory, the Managers of which are willing to receive him, the direction shall be given by Warrant under his hand, or under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary or Assistant Under Secretary.

A person transferred from a Certified to a State Inebriate Reformatory by Warrant in which such person is ordered to be detained in the latter institution for a fixed period, shall, upon the expiration of such period, be re-conveyed to the Certified Reformatory from which he was transferred, unless the Lord Lieutenant shall otherwise direct.

In other cases when any inmate shall have been transferred from a Certified to a State Inebriate Reformatory in accordance with these Regulations, and the Lord Lieutenant shall determine that it is desirable to return such inmate to the Certified Inebriate Reformatory from whence he was transferred, the Managers of such Certified Inebriate Reformatory shall thereupon receive such inmate.

When the Lord Lieutenant shall be of opinion that, for any reason, it is undesirable to return any inmate from a State Inebriate Reformatory back to the particular Certified Reformatory from which such inmate was originally transferred, he will order the transfer of such inmate to any other Certified Reformatory the Managers of which signify to him their consent to receive.

The removal of any person from a State to a Certified Inebriate Reformatory shall be effected by the officers of the State Reformatory.

## III.—*Transfer from one Certified Inebriate Reformatory to another.*

On application from the Managers of a Certified Inebriate Reformatory, the Lord Lieutenant will, if he thinks fit, by Warrant under his hand, or under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary or Assistant Under Secretary, order the transfer of an inmate from such Reformatory to any other the Managers of which are willing to receive him; and such person shall be detained in the latter institution as if he had been committed thereto in the first instance.

*Aberdeen.*

Dublin Castle, November 28, 1906.

## APPENDIX

## INEBRIATES

Annual Abstract of Receipts and Payments of St. Patrick's Certified Inebriate Reformatory,

Dr.

RECEIPTS.							£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand on 29th March, 1906,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
To Receipts, viz. :—									
(1) Government Contributions received :—									
(a) Under Section 1,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
(b) Under Section 2,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
(c) For inmates on licence,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
(d) Removal Expenses,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
(2) Contributions received from the following Local Authorities :—									
(3) Sums received under County Court Orders made under Section 12 of the Act in respect of property of inmates,									
(4) Sums received from private sources for maintenance of inmates,									
(5) Farm Account :—									
Sale of Produce,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Value of Produce supplied to Reformatory,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
(6) Proceeds of Industrial Occupations,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	7
(7) Other receipts, viz. :—									
Sale of Eggs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	18	5
Sale of Poultry,	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	0
							16 2 5		
To Balance (carried over) on 31st December, 1906,	...	...	...	...	...	...	510	18	7
							£	529	0 1

NOTE.—(1) Average daily number of inmates, 7.



## APPENDIX D.

Tables referred to in the Report concerning Retreats established and licensed under the Inebriates Acts, 1879-1900.

TABLE I.

Particulars of Retreat, and Patients admitted thereto, during each Year since 1903.

Year.	Number of Retreats Licensed.	Number of Beds available for Patients under the Act.	Number of Patients admitted under the Act.			Number of Patients admitted privately (not under the Act).			Total number of Patients treated in Licensed Institution during each Year.
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1903	1	14*	-	6	6	-	-	-	6
1904	1	14*	-	19	19	-	-	-	19
1905	1	14	-	15	15	-	-	-	15
1906	1	14	-	12	12	-	-	-	12

\* Licensed for 15.

TABLE II.

Particulars of Retreat under Licence, and Patients admitted thereto, during the Year 1906.

Name and situation.	Name of Licencee.	Date of Licence or Renewal of Licence.	Patients under the Act.						Total compensation provided under the Act and otherwise.
			Number for which licensed.	Sex.	Number remaining on 31st December, 1905.	Number admitted during the year 1906.	Number discharged during the year 1906.	Deaths during the year 1906.	
The Lodge, Sydenham Avenue, Stranmillis, Belfast.	Miss Rachel Clarke.	3rd April, 1905.	14	Female.	12	12	15	-	14

TABLE III.

Containing further Details concerning existing Retreat.

NAME OF RETREAT.	Weekly Fees charged.	Any Free Patients admitted.	Whether Compulsion is "enforced by Regulations," or only "encouraged."	Social Class for which provision is made.	Whether open for Admission of Private Patients in addition to Patients under the Act.	Minimum period for which Patients are admitted.
The Lodge, Sydenham Avenue, Belfast.	5s. to £2 2s.	None.	Enforced by Regulations.	"Better" and Working Classes.	Patients under the Act only.	6 months.



TABLE IV.

Number of "Private Patients" admitted to Licensed Retreat during the Year 1906.

NAME OF RETREAT.	Number under Treatment (31st December, 1906).	Number Admitted during the year 1906.	Number Discharged during the year 1906.	Deaths during the year 1906.	Number Remaining (31st December, 1906).	Average Term of Residence of all Private Patients.
The Lodge, Sydenham Avenue, Belfast.	Nil	Nil.	Nil	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

TABLE V.

Showing an Analysis of the Periods for which Patients entered Retreat under the Acts.

Year.	3 Years.	21 Months.	18 Months.	15 Months.	12 Months.	9 Months.	6 Months.	3 Months.	5 Months.	4 Months.	3 Months and less.	Total.
1903, . . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	*1	6
1904, . . .	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	16	—	—	—	19
1905, . . .	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	15
1906, . . .	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	9	—	—	—	12
Total, . .	1	—	—	—	15	—	—	35	—	—	1	52

\* Exceptional case.

TABLE VI.

Particulars concerning Patients under the Acts Discharged from Retreat during the Year 1906.

How Discharged.	Remarks.	Number.	Total.
Efflux of Time, . . .	—	—	12
Under Section 15, . . .	(By order of the Lord Lieutenant), . . . . .	—	—
Do., 18, . . .	(By order of a Judge in Chambers), . . . . .	—	—
Do., 12, . . .	(By order of a Justice on the request of the Licensee of the Retreat).	—	—
	Ill-health rendering further detention inadvisable, . . .	—	—
	Urgent private affairs requiring patient's presence elsewhere.	3	3
	Total Discharged, . . . . .	—	15

## APPENDIX E.

## INEBRIATES ACTS, 1879 TO 1899 (RULES FOR RETREATS) (IRELAND).

COPY OF RULES FOR RETREATS LICENSED UNDER THE INEBRIATES ACTS, 1879 to 1899,  
DATED 3RD FEBRUARY, 1903, APPROVED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

## THE INEBRIATES ACTS, 1879 TO 1899.

## RULES FOR RETREATS IN IRELAND LICENSED UNDER THE ABOVE ACTS.

*Application for Licence.*

1. Before application is made to a local authority by any person or persons desirous of obtaining a licence to conduct a retreat under the Inebriates Acts, the following particulars with respect to the proposed institution shall be previously submitted to the Lord Lieutenant for approval—

- (1.) The name proposed for the retreat.
- (2.) The names of persons applying for a licence.
- (3.) A description and plan of the site.
- (4.) Plans of building, showing area, height, and arrangement of rooms, the external offices and conveniences attached to the buildings, and all necessary details as to safe custody, water supply and baths, fire escapes, drainage, ventilation and sanitary arrangements.

The plans must exhibit—

- (a.) Adequate bedrooms or dormitory accommodation, day rooms and proper provision for the employment of inmates. Dormitories should show 600 cubic feet of air space per head, and separate bedrooms at least 720 cubic feet, but no calculation for height of rooms is to exceed 12 feet, and in each case conditions must exist for efficient ventilation.
- (b.) Separate and suitable rooms or rooms to be used, in case of necessity, for the treatment of cases of illness.

*Forms.*

2. The forms numbered I. to VI. in the Appendix A hereto shall be used for the purpose set out in the headings thereof, and in lieu of the forms set out in the Second Schedule of the Act of 1879. Forms VII. and VIII. are for the use of licensees making application to Justices for "Discharge" or "Leave of Absence" in the case of patients detained under the Acts, and in accordance with sections 12 and 19 respectively of the Act of 1879.

*Plans.*

3. The plan or plans submitted to the Justices according to the Form No. 1 of Appendix A shall be hung up in some conspicuous place in the retreat.

On the plan or plans the rooms to be appropriated to the use of inebriates, hereafter termed "patients," shall be distinguished from those used by the licensee and his family.

*Superintendent and Deputy.*

4. The resident licensee of a retreat shall, wherever possible, be a registered medical man. He may from time to time appoint a Deputy, who shall be a person approved by the Officer (hereinafter called the Inspector) assigned by the Lord Lieutenant to act as Inspector, to assist him in the execution of his duties and in the general management of the retreat.

The local authority granting a licence for a retreat may give consent to the appointment of such Deputy as a permanent officer, so that he may at any time be ready to act during the temporary absence of the licensee in accordance with the conditions of section 3 of the Inebriates Act, 1888.

*Books.*

5. The licensee of the retreat shall provide and keep the following books, namely:—

- (a.) The "Register of Admissions and Discharges."
- (b.) The "Case Book," in which the medical attendant, or the licensee, if acting as medical attendant, shall enter the name, sex, and previous occupation of every patient admitted into the retreat, and other particulars.

Subsequent entries shall be made in the Case Book recording the progress of each case, and also all bodily ailments, injuries, or accidents happening to the patients; the medicines and alcoholic stimulants (if any) administered; and the special treatment adopted for the cure of the patient, with the result. Such entries shall be made monthly or oftener.

The licensee shall take such steps as are reasonably practicable to learn the history of his patients after they have been licensed or discharged, and the information thus procured shall be entered in the Case Book in the words "Doing well," "Improved," "Not improved," "Not heard of," "Insane," or "Dead," as the case may be, together with any particulars of interest that may have been ascertained.

The "Register" and "Case Book" shall respectively be in the forms, and contain entries of the particulars, given and indicated in the Appendices B and C hereto annexed.

- (c.) A "Licensee's Journal," in which shall be entered, under date, particulars of all matters of importance occurring in the retreat, noting therein all instances of infraction of discipline or offences by patients, servants, or persons unconnected with the institution especially detailing all circumstances associated with the obtaining of liquor by patients, either by their own efforts or by aid of other persons, and the means taken to prevent recurrence. Should any physical restraint or coercion be employed, a full detail of the circumstances shall be at once entered in the journal. A note shall also be made at the commencement of every month stating the number of private patients accommodated in the retreat, in addition to those duly admitted "under the Acts."
- (d.) A "Visitor's Book," with which shall be bound up King's Printer's copies of the above Acts, which shall be for the use of the Inspector, and the Inspector shall enter therein such observations and report as he may think fit, and a copy of all such entries shall, within three days after the date thereof respectively, be transmitted by the licensee to the Lord Lieutenant by post.
- (e.) The licensee shall keep a list of all patients residing in his house, or who may be absent on license, together with the payments made by or for each of them.

#### *Notices.*

6. In addition to the notices required by the Acts, the licensee shall, immediately after the death or within two days of discharge of any patient in the retreat, send by post notice of such death or discharge to the Clerk of the Local Authority and to the Lord Lieutenant.

The licensee shall, within two clear days, send by letter to the Inspector notice of every licence permitting a patient to be temporarily absent from the retreat, and such notice shall give the name and address of the person with whom the patient is to reside during such absence.

He shall also, immediately send notice by letter marked "Urgent" to the Inspector of every escape of a patient, and, on subsequent return, of the return of such patient to the retreat, stating whether or not a warrant was issued.

#### *Admissions and Discharges.*

7. Copies of admission forms sent to the Lord Lieutenant, in accordance with section 11 of the Act of 1879, must be accompanied with exact information of the date of entry of the patient to whom such admission forms apply, and in notifying the discharge of a patient from a retreat to the Lord Lieutenant, the licensee shall, in all cases, state the cause of such discharge.

In the event of discharge from any cause other than that of "efflux of time," the licensee shall, in notifying such discharge to the Lord Lieutenant, send detailed particulars of the circumstances that led to his application to a Justice of the Peace for an order under section 12 of the Act of 1879. Whenever possible, notice of an intended application for discharge of a patient, duly signed by the licensee of the retreat, shall be sent, at least seven days before such application is made, to the Inspector, to the person by whom the last payment for the patient was made, and to one at least of the persons who signed the Statutory Declaration under which the patient was admitted to the retreat.

When a licensee receives notice that application is about to be made to procure the discharge of a patient under section 18 of the Act of 1879, he should furnish the Lord Lieutenant with an immediate report of any circumstances which he considers should properly be laid before the Judge, but which are likely to remain undisclosed unless he intervenes.

#### *Inspection.*

8. All parts of the retreat shall at all times be open to the Inspector, and shall be shown to him at his visitation, and every patient detained in the retreat shall be produced to him. The licensee shall give full and true information to the Inspector in reply to such inquiries as he may deem necessary, and lay before him all books, registers, lists, and documents by the Acts or hereby required to be kept, and at all times furnish him with copies of any entries which he may require.

The licensee and the medical attendant respectively shall, whenever required by the Inspector furnish him with a special report upon the mental and bodily condition and conduct with reference to abstinence from intoxicating liquor, or otherwise, of any patient on the register of the retreat. The Inspector's annual report shall be a detailed and independent criticism of the working of each retreat during the year, and if the licensee neglects to provide facilities for employment, or allows the establishment to fall below a proper standard of discipline or efficiency the Inspector shall report to this effect to the Lord Lieutenant, who at his discretion will consider the advisability of communicating with the Licensing Authority.

*Employment.*

9. The licensee shall submit to the Lord Lieutenant, with the other rules of the establishment, details of the kind of work to be required of the patients, and of the amount which shall be regarded as a task required by health, and of any punishments proposed for idleness and refusal to comply with such rules.

*Incontinent being or becoming Insane.*

10. If any patient admitted into or detained in the retreat, shall be found to be, or shall while in the retreat, become insane, the licensee shall immediately give notice thereof by letter marked "Urgent" to the Inspector, to the person by whom the last payment for such patient was made, and to one at least of the persons who signed the Statutory Declaration under section 10 of the Inebriates Act, 1879. He shall also, by giving notice to the relieving officer of the union or parish in which the retreat is situated, or by procuring an urgency order, take the necessary steps to the intent that the patient so being or becoming insane may forthwith be placed under proper care and control as a lunatic.

*Separation of Sexes.*

11. The licensee shall, in cases where patients of both sexes are received in a retreat, make due provision for the separation of the sexes at night, and at all but defined hours in the day-time.

*Treatment.*

12. The licensee shall give, when required by the Inspector, full information as to the medical or other curative treatment of the patients; but if the Inspector is dissatisfied with the methods adopted, the circumstances of each particular case shall be fully reported by him to the Lord Lieutenant, who, if he shall consider such course necessary, will make due representation to the Licensing Authority, directing their attention to the matter.

*Visits of Friends.*

13. Patients in a retreat may at all reasonable times be visited by their relatives and friends. Provided always, that if in any case the licensee shall think that the visit of any particular person or persons would at any particular time, or generally, be prejudicial to the patient proposed to be visited, or would be likely to hinder the cure of such patient, he may prohibit such visit.

In the case of a prohibited visit the licensee shall give his reasons for refusal, in writing, to the visitor, and an entry of such reasons shall be made in the "Journal," and a copy thereof sent to the Inspector within 24 hours.

The Inspector may at any time give an order, in writing under his hand, for the admission to any patient of any relative or friend of such patient of either sex (or of any medical practitioner or legal adviser, where any such relative or friend of such patient shall desire to be admitted to the patient), and such order of admission may be for a single admission or for an admission for a limited number of times, or for admission generally at all reasonable times.

The licensee may, if he shall think fit, direct that interviews between patients and visitors of the opposite sex shall take place in the presence of an official or attendant of the retreat.

*Patients' Letters.*

14. The licensee shall deliver letters and parcels addressed to patients in his retreat, and shall post or forward all letters written by the patients of his retreat according to the intentions of the writers, except in cases in which he is authorized to open or detain them by Regulation approved by the Lord Lieutenant under Rule 18, post.

Provided always, that all letters written by a patient and addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, to any Judge of the High Court of Justice, to a County Court Judge, to the Local Authority or Clerk thereof, or to the Inspector, shall be forwarded unopened and without delay.

*Public Houses.*

15. A patient detained in a retreat shall not, without written permission from the licensee of the retreat, enter any public house or other house where intoxicating liquors are sold.

*Intoxicating Liquors.*

16. Without special written authority from the licensee or medical attendant of a retreat, no patient detained in a retreat shall take, have in his possession, administer to another patient similarly detained, or introduce, or cause to be introduced into a retreat, any intoxicating liquor, or sedative, narcotic, or stimulant drug or preparation.

*Prosecutions.*

17. It shall be the duty of the Inspector to report to the Lord Lieutenant any serious offence against the provisions of these Acts, or these Rules, which may be brought to the notice of the Inspector, with a view to take such action in relation thereto as the Lord Lieutenant may direct.

*Attendants.*

18. Every attendant and servant shall be duly informed of the offences specified in the Acts, and of the penalties attached to the commission thereof. They shall also be furnished with a copy of the "Regulations and Orders" authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, and it shall be the duty of the licensee to prosecute every attendant offending against the Acts or these Rules, and in case of conviction, to dismiss the offender from his service.

*Regulations and Orders.*

19. "Regulations and Orders" (not inconsistent with these Rules) for the domestic arrangements of the retreat and the management and treatment of the inmates thereof shall, within one month from the granting of the licence, be drawn up by the licensee, and by him be submitted to the Lord Lieutenant; and such "Regulations and Orders," when approved by the Lord Lieutenant, shall be adopted and strictly observed in the conduct of the establishment.

Approved—

DUDLEY,  
Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor  
of Ireland.

Dublin Castle, 3rd February, 1903.

## APPENDIX A.

## FORM No. I.

## Application for Licence of Retreat.

## THE INEBRIATES ACTS, 1879 TO 1899.

To the County (or Borough) Council [as the case may be].

I, the undersigned, hereby apply for a licence for the house described below, as a retreat for the reception of male [or female, or male and female] persons, being inebriates within the meaning of the above-mentioned Acts, to be detained and treated as patients therein.

And I, the undersigned, undertake to reside in the house and give my personal attention to the management, care, employment, and treatment of the patients.

I also undertake to give two months' notice to the Council and the Lord Lieutenant if I shall determine to resign this licence or not to apply for its renewal.

I also undertake not to apply for a transfer of this licence without previous notice to the Lord Lieutenant.

(Signed) Name,  
Address,  
Description,

(Witness) Name,  
Address,  
Description,

House to be described with the following [among other] particulars; and a plan on a scale of not less than one-eighth of an inch to a foot to accompany the description, and be referred to therein:

- Dimensions of every room.
- Arrangements for separation of sexes.
- Quantity and nature of land available for exercise and recreation or employment of patients.
- Descriptions of work provided for patients, and arrangements made for directing and enforcing work.
- Extent of Applicant's interest in the house.

## RULES.

1. An application may include two or more houses belonging to the same person or persons, provided no one of the houses is separated from another or others of them otherwise than by land in the same occupation and by a road, or in either of those modes.

2. The application is to be made not less than thirty days before the meeting at which it is to be considered.

3. The Clerk of the Local Authority is to give notice of the application having been made, by advertisement published in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority six days at least before the meeting at which the matter will be considered.

## FORM No. II.

## Licence.

## THE INEBRIATES ACTS, 1879 TO 1899.

County (or Borough) of } This is to certify that in pursuance of the above-mentioned Acts the { County }  
of } Council of the County (or Borough) of { Borough }  
application of A.B., a copy of which application is indorsed on this licence, have licensed, and do hereby license the said A.B. to use the house described in that application for the reception of male [or female, or male and female] patients for persons, being inebriates, as follows: namely, male [or female, or male and female] patients for calendar months from this date.

Dated this day of

(Signed)

Clerk of the Local Authority.

## RULES.

1. A fee of ten shillings is to be paid for the licence in addition to stamp duty and expenses referred to in section 14 of the Act of 1879.

2. The Clerk of the Local Authority, within ten days after a licence has been granted, is to give notice of the granting thereof by advertisement published in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority, and is to send a copy of the licence to the Lord Lieutenant.

## FORM No. III.

## Request for Reception into Retreat.

THE INFEBILITIES ACTS, 1879 TO 1892.

To

I, the undersigned, hereby request you to receive me as a patient in your retreat at \_\_\_\_\_; in accordance with the above-mentioned Acts, and I undertake to remain therein for \_\_\_\_\_ at least, unless sooner duly discharged, and to conform to the regulations for the time being in force in the retreat.

Signature of Applicant

The above-named \_\_\_\_\_ signed this application in my presence, and at the time of his [or her] so doing I stated to him [or her] that he [or she] was a person to whom the Infebilities Act, 1879, applied, and I stated to him [or her] the effect of this application, and of his [or her] reception into the retreat, and he [or she] appeared perfectly to understand the same.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_

day of \_\_\_\_\_

Justice of the Peace for the County [or Borough] of \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant's Name in full,

Address,

Description,

## FORM No. IV.

## Request for Retention in Retreat.

THE INFEBILITIES ACTS, 1879 TO 1892.

To

I, the undersigned, hereby request you to retain me as a patient in your retreat at \_\_\_\_\_, in accordance with the above-mentioned Acts, and I undertake to remain therein for \_\_\_\_\_ at least, unless sooner duly discharged, and to conform to the regulations for the time being in force in the retreat.

Signature of Applicant,

The above-named \_\_\_\_\_ signed this application in my presence, and at the time of his [or her] so doing I stated to him [or her] the effect of this application and of his [or her] reception into the retreat, and he [or she] appeared perfectly to understand the same. I was [We were] also satisfied by the certificate of [His Majesty's Inspector or Medical Witness], that the further detention is likely to be of benefit to the patient.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_

day of \_\_\_\_\_

Justice of the Peace for the County [or Borough] of \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant's Name in full,

Address,

Description,

## FORM No. V.\*

## Request for Re-admission into Retreat.

THE INFEBILITIES ACTS, 1879 TO 1892.

To

I, the undersigned, hereby request you to re-admit me as a patient in your retreat at \_\_\_\_\_, in accordance with the above-mentioned Acts, and I undertake to remain therein for \_\_\_\_\_ at least, unless sooner duly discharged, and to conform to the regulations for the time being in force in the retreat.

Signature of Applicant,

The above-named \_\_\_\_\_ signed this application in my presence, and at the time of his [or her] so doing I stated to him [or her] the effect of this application, and of his [or her] reception into the retreat, and he [or she] appeared perfectly to understand the same. I was [We were] also satisfied by the certificate of [His Majesty's Inspector, or Medical Witness] that another period of detention is likely to be of benefit to the patient.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_

day of \_\_\_\_\_

Justice of the Peace for the County [or Borough] of \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant's Name in full,

Address,

Description,

\* This form must only be used when the applicant has been detained in a retreat under the Acts within the five years immediately preceding the date of the present application.

FORM No. VI.  
Statutory Declaration in View of Admission,  
THE INEBRIATES ACTS, 1879 TO 1899.

We, severally, solemnly, and sincerely declare that who is an applicant for admission into the is an Inebriate within the meaning of the Inebriates Act, 1879,\* and we severally make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

Taken and declared severally at  
in the County of  
this day of 19  
Before me  
(a.) J.P. for the County or Borough of  
(b.) a Commissioner of Oaths  
To be signed by two friends of the patient before a Magistrate or a Commissioner.

FORM No. VII.  
THE INEBRIATES ACTS, 1879 TO 1899.

*Discharge.*

42 and 43 Vict., ch. 19, sect. 12.

I hereby, on the request in writing of  
Licensee of the Retreat known as , grant discharge from  
under the provisions of the above Acts to for the  
following reasons:—

Dated this day of , at  
in the county of  
Justice of the Peace for the of

FORM No. VIII.  
THE INEBRIATES ACTS, 1879 TO 1899.

*Leave of Absence.*

42 and 43 Vict., ch. 19, sect. 12.

I hereby grant leave of absence to  
patient at present detained under the provisions of the above Acts, in the Retreat known as

The permission is granted at the request of the Licensee,  
and, unless sooner revoked, shall remain in force for a period not exceeding  
under the following conditions, viz:—

- (1.) The said shall abstain entirely  
from drinking intoxicating liquors.  
(2.) The said shall reside with

at  
who undertakes to be responsible for the patient, and communicate immediately with the Licensee  
of the Retreat should he (or she) escape or refuse to be restrained from drinking intoxicating  
liquors.

- (3.) On notice of revocation of this Leave of Absence the said  
shall forthwith return to the Retreat.

Dated this day of  
Justice of the Peace for the of

\* An "Inebriate Drunkard" (or Inebriate) is defined in the Act of 1879 as meaning a person, who is by reason of habitual intemperate drinking of intoxicating liquor or is otherwise dangerous to himself or to others, or is incapable of managing himself or himself and his or her affairs. The Lord Lieutenant is advised that "intoxicating liquor" may include liquors other than alcohol, if their habitual intemperate use brings the consumer into the condition of an "Inebriate Drunkard."

